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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,410	09/23/2004	Peter Lurkens	DE 020081	8056

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PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS  
P.O. BOX 3001  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER
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AMADIZ, RODNEY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2629

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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12/27/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/509,410	Applicant(s) LURKENS ET AL.	
	Examiner Rodney Amadiz	Art Unit 2629	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 12 and 13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4-11 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 September 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

The abstract of the disclosure does not commence on a separate sheet in accordance with 37 CFR 1.52(b)(4). A new abstract of the disclosure is required ***and must be presented on a separate sheet, apart from any other text.***

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The disclosure is missing the following titles shown below in sections f-i:

### Content of Specification

- (f) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:
  - (1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."
  - (2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."
- (g) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the

Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.

- (h) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.
- (i) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

- 2. Claims 4-11 objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only and cannot depend from any other multiple dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims have not been further treated on the merits.

3. Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 12, line 5, states "the power supply", please change to –a power supply—in order to avoid lack of antecedent basis. Appropriate correction is required.
4. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 13, line 14, states "the power", please change to –the amount of power—in order to avoid lack of antecedent basis. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claim 12 is rejected as being a Single Means Claim. The claim does not appear in combination with another recited element of means. Please see MPEP 2164.08(a)

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-3, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (U.S. Patent 5,479,187—hereinafter "Chen") in view of Okunuki et al. (U.S. Patent 7,034,895—hereinafter "Okunuki").

As to **Claim 1**, Chen teaches a method for enhancing brightness and contrast in images provided by a projection-based presenter utilizing a display panel (**Fig. 3a, 12**) illuminated by at least one scrolling band of light (**15**) and a lamp (**18**) as a light source for said at least one scrolling band of light (**See Figs. 3a-8**), wherein said method comprises modulating the light output of said lamp (**18**) between different scrolling positions (**See Figs. 3a-8 and note 22, which provides the different scrolling positions**). Chen, however, fails to teach providing a higher light intensity by said lamp when parts of said display panel currently representing brighter parts of a respective image are illuminated by said at least one scrolling band of light than when parts of said display panel currently representing less bright parts of said image are illuminated by said at least one scrolling band of light. Examiner cites Okunuki to teach a projection display device (**Figs. 1 and 11**) providing a higher light intensity by said lamp when parts of said display panel currently representing brighter parts of a respective image are illuminated by said at least one light than when parts of said display panel currently representing less bright parts of said image are illuminated by said at least one light (**Col. 3, line 62—Col. 4, line 10**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Okunuki (i.e. adjusting the lamp depending on the image data) in the projection-based presenter as taught by Chen in order to achieve greater contrast.

As to **Claim 2**, Chen as modified by Okunuki, teaches that the average light intensity over time supplied by said lamp for an entire image is kept constant (**Okunuki—Col. 4, line 1—Col. 5, line 19**). At the time the invention was made, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply an average light intensity over time supplied by the lamp for an entire image as taught by Okunuki in the projection-based presenter taught by Chen in order to conserve energy.

As to **Claims 3/1 and 3/2**, Chen teaches that said projection-based presenter utilizes at least one vertically scrolling band of light (*See Figs. 3a-8, note 15*). The combination of Chen and Okunuki yields that the intensity supplied by said lamp is adjusted for each horizontal line. Note that Chen teaches vertically scrolling per horizontal line (***Abstract***). Furthermore, note that Okunuki teaches adjusting the intensity per image data (***Col. 3, line 62—Col. 4, line 10***).

As to **Claim 12**, Chen teaches an image processor for a projection-based presenter utilizing a display panel (***Fig. 3a, 12***) illuminated by at least one scrolling band of light (***15***) and a lamp (***18***) as a light source for said at least one scrolling band of light (***15***) having different scrolling positions (***Figs. 3a-8***). Chen, however, fails to teach means for controlling a power supply to said lamp in a way that a higher light intensity is supplied by said lamp when parts of said display panel currently representing brighter parts of a respective image are illuminated by said at least one light than when parts of said display panel currently representing less bright parts of said image are illuminated by said at least one light. Examiner cites Okunuki to teach a projection display device (***Figs. 1 and 11***) with means (***Fig. 1, Reference Numbers 1-4 and 7***) for controlling a power supply (***5***) to said lamp (***6***) in a way that a higher light intensity is supplied by said lamp when parts of said display panel currently representing brighter parts of a respective image are illuminated by said at least one light than when parts of said

display panel currently representing less bright parts of said image are illuminated by said at least one light (**Col. 3, line 62—Col. 4, line 10**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Okunuki (i.e. adjusting the lamp with a power supply depending on the image data) in the projection-based presenter as taught by Chen in order to achieve greater contrast.

As to **Claim 13**, Chen teaches a regulation and controlling system for a projection-based presenter utilizing a display panel (**Fig. 3a, 12**) illuminated by at least one scrolling band of light (**15**) and a lamp (**18**) as a light source for said at least one scrolling band of light (**15**) having different scrolling positions (**Figs. 3a-8**). Chen, however, fails to teach an image processor (8) determining the power which has to be supplied to said lamp in order that a higher light intensity is supplied by said lamp (3) when parts of said display panel currently representing brighter parts of a respective image are illuminated by said at least one light than when parts of said display panel currently representing less bright parts of said image are illuminated by said at least one light. Examiner cites Okunuki to teach an image processor (**Fig. 1, Reference Numbers 1-4 and 7**) determining the power which has to be supplied to said lamp in order that a higher light intensity is supplied by said lamp when parts of said display panel currently representing brighter parts of a respective image are illuminated by said at least one light than when parts of said display panel currently representing less bright parts of said image are illuminated by said at least one light (**Col. 3, line 62—Col. 4, line 10**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of



ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Okunuki (i.e. adjusting the lamp with a power supply depending on the image data) in the projection-based presenter as taught by Chen in order to achieve greater contrast. Chen also fails to teach a lamp power regulator supplying said lamp with power, which lamp power regulator adjusts the power supplied to said lamp according to the respectively required power determined by said image processor. Examiner cites Okunuki to teach a lamp power regulator (**Fig. 1, reference numbers 3 and 5**) supplying said lamp (**6**) with power, which lamp power regulator adjusts the power supplied to said lamp according to the respectively required power determined by said image processor (**Col. 3, line 62—Col. 4, line 10 and Col. 5, line 55—Col. 7, line 44**). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Okunuki (i.e. adjusting the lamp with a power supply depending on the image data) in the projection-based presenter as taught by Chen in order to achieve greater contrast.

***Inquiries***

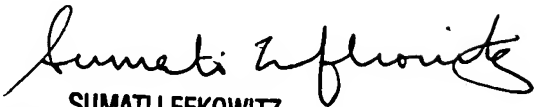
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rodney Amadiz whose telephone number is (571) 272-7762. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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